

The Egyptian Gazette

For Particulars see Advertisement below.

No. 7,313]

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

[EIGHT PAGES, P.T. 1.]

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Berths can be definitely engaged as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday until 10th October and thereafter every Monday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA ... 26 Sept. MALT ... 10 Oct. ARABIA ... 23 Oct.

VICTORIA ... 26 Sept. HIMALAYA ... 16 Oct. INDIA ... 30 Oct.

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive.

Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £9 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £29.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marsala.

After 10 October the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Wednesday afternoon, the special train starting at 5 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Friday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SONS (Egypt) Ltd. ... CAIRO.

GEORGE BOYLE, Esq. ... PORT SAID.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO. ... ALEXANDRIA.

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt: SUEZ.

11-12-905

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARD MAIL OF AUSTRALIA.

M.R.A. Orient will leave Suez about Oct. 6. M.R.A. Orient will leave Suez about Oct. 20.

HOMEWARD TO NAPLES MAREMMA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILbury.

M.R.A. Orient will leave Port Said about Oct. 10. M.R.A. Orient will leave Port Said about Oct. 25.

Reduced (Part-Said to London) ... MAREMMA.

MAREMMA ... GIBRALTAR.

MAREMMA ... TILbury.

Egyptian Government Officials allowed a rebate of 15% of the above fares.

Returns tickets not issued, but passengers paying full fare in due course will receive a refund of 10% of the fare paid if return voyage is made within 6 months of original arrival.

For all further information apply to MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SONS (Egypt) Ltd. or to MESSRS. W.H. STAPLEDON & SONS, LTD., PORT SAID, or to PORT TAWFIK (Suez). 11-12-905

W.H. STAPLEDON & SONS, LTD., PORT SAID; W.H. STAPLEDON & SONS, LTD., SUEZ.

11-12-905

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARD TO COLOMBO, KUTCHING, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Rangoon.

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HOMEWARD FROM RANGOON.

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Largest Fire Office in the World.

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R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

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AND
PROSPECTING COMPANY.

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(OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).I.—Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and
industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.
II.—Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the
"Express Boring System." 24,437-19-1906

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TELEGRAMS—Gwynne, LONDON.

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MORNING & NIGHT.

Trade Mark—INVINCIBLE.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE LARGEST AND MOST REFINED

Centrifugal Pumping Machinery

in the world, suitable for all purposes, including

RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, SEWAGE WORKS, GRAVING
& FLOATING DOCKS, MINES, & ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.has Pumps can be driven by Steam, Gas, Oil, Water, Electricity, or other power, for lifts of
from 1 ft. to 500 ft., and from 5 to 500,000 Gallons a Minute. Makers of the Max Pumps.

Results Guaranteed.

All kinds of Pumping and Irrigation Machinery specially

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THE
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,
LIMITED.LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO
MAITZA, GIBRALTAR, TANTAWI,
AND PORT SAID.Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up £500,000
Reserve Fund £500,000The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited,
undertakes every branch of banking business
on the most favourable conditions.Current accounts open with commercial houses
and private individuals in conformity with the
system of Banks.Fixed deposits for one year amount received at 5
per cent per annum. Deposits for shorter
periods are also received at rates to be agreed upon.Letters of Credit for the use of travellers are
issued payable in all parts of the World.

Approved bills discounted.

Bills, documentary invoices, etc., collected.
Debts and exchange transfers issued pay-
able all over the World.

Foreign exchange bought and sold.

Foreign exchange made open agreed securities and
specie, cotton, corn, sugar and other mer-
chandise.The purchase and sale of stocks and shares
on the London Stock Exchange; and on the
local and Continental Bourses, undertaken.Customers can deposit their valuable bonds,
etc., for safe custody in the Bank's fire-
proof safe, and the Bank will accept the
collection of the coupons and draw bonds as
described as they fall due.

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Annuities, pensions, dividends, etc., collected.
All funds, guarantees and information can be
obtained by application.The managers and clerks of the Bank
are pledged to secrecy as to the trans-
actions of customers.SELLING OFF
SURPLUS DRAPERY STOCK
OF MAGASINS VICTORIA.On Premises lately occupied by "Papeteries
Commerciales," Rue Soueiri, 3 doors from
Cheir Pasha Street. For particulars see
advertisement in another column.HOWIE & CO.
(THE HYGIENIC DAIRY.)DELIVER TWICE DAILY
MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, etc.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

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Guaranteed Distilled.

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CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

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TEA AND LUNCHEON BASKETS.

CHOICE HAVANA AND INDIAN CIGARS.

VINTAGE WINES.

PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONERY AND TABLE DELICACIES.

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Cairo.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE RESIDENCES.

Rooms furnished and not furnished. With or without board. Situated in the Sharia
Muhammad Pasha and Sharia Dair-el-Batn, Immissi quarter. High class cuisine, electric
light throughout and lift. Rooms and apartments to suit every one. For further particulars
apply to

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General Manager,

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IS NOW OPEN.

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15 Minutes by Carriage or "Palace" from Hill Gabor Station.

First Class FAMILY HOTEL WITH MAXIMUM COMFORT.

Unique Situations—Large Drawing Rooms—Large Bedchambers—Open Airs—Perfect sanitary arrangements.

Large Garden—Lawn Tennis—Large Terrace—Lamp Room—Billiards—Swimming Pool—Horse and carriage.

Moderate Charges—Special terms—Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation.

G. BUNKEWITZ, Proprietor.

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CAIRO
Established 1884
ALEXANDRIA
Rue AveroffTHE BRITISH
AERATED & GENERAL
WATER
FACTORY.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Tonic Water, Tonic Water

Pomegranate, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne, Cider, etc., etc.

Water guaranteed by CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PARISON'S System).

Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for us.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SOUTHERN FOR.

Bordeaux Wine & Cognac, Champagnes.

Wine, Rhine and Moselle Wines.

Glossy, Lagarica, White Horse

Cola & other Whiskies.

Belgian Old Irish Whiskies.

Baltic Monongahela XXXX Whisky.

W.M. LANAHAN & SON, LTD.

THE COOK & BEERNEHMEB CO.

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FIRE BISSET...

DERRABONATRA COMPANY, LTD.

Depot for Prince Mutterich's "Richardsquelle," the best mineral table water in the world.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc.

A GIFT FROM ENGLAND.

Lace Cover Free with Illustrated Price List. Import Direct from the Looms.

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS

Lace Curtains, Hosiery, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets.

Linens, Boots and Shoes.

Curtains, Linens, Hosiery, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets.

Popular Parcel 23/6 Carriage Free.

2 pairs alike Dining-room Curtains, choice design from Real Lace, 84 yds. long, 60 ins. wide

2 pairs alike Drawing-room Curtains, design from old Rose Point Lace, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide

2 pairs alike Bedroom Curtains, designs from new style of modern art. Etc. If desired

Customers can send their designs to value and reliability. Send Post Office Address by next Mail.

The price will depend in Oilcloth, to be sent by post, direct to your address by next Mail.

COLONIALS, save 50 per cent, and import your own goods which are reliable.

Lace Curtains, Laces, Blouses, Linens, Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Tailoring, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters.

Furniture Suites, Bedsteads, Carpets, etc. Price Models: Toronto 1892, Chicago 1893.

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Perrins'
Sauce.By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

Comptoir National d'Escompte

DE PARIS

CAPITAL: 150,000,000 FR. £6,000,000 FULLY PAID UP.

Head Office: 14, Rue Berger, Paris.

40 BRANCHES IN PARIS AND 112 THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

Branches in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER,

in MOROCCO, TUNIS, EAST INDIA, MADAGASCAR, AUSTRALIA, etc.

ALEXANDRIA BRANCH: 11, Rue CHERIF PACHA.

BILLS COLLECTED.

Deposit Accounts opened at sight & for fixed periods.

ADVANCES ON SECURITIES IN CURRENT ACCOUNT.

LETTERS OF CREDIT & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ISSUED.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks and Valuables received in safe custody.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCK AND SHARES IN EGYPT AND ABROAD.

Dividends Collected.

DIAMONDS!

The largest and finest
stock of Jewellery, Silver
Plate, Watches, Clocks,
Dressing Bags, &c., now
and second-hand, in the
world, at wholesale prices.Please write for
Illustrated Catalogue V.
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World.4,000 Illustrations.
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WRITE FOR SPECIAL
ILLUSTRATED LIST.ASSOCIATION OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
LIMITED.Established over 50 years.
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of time, health, and strength.Laundry worries went out of
woman's life whenSunlight Soap
came into it.

It is the purest Soap going.

Soap

extraordinary fact remains—that the reports
of meetings, whether of shareholders or di-
rectors, contain no mention whatever of
their important and risky transactions. The
result was inevitable—M. Cronier failed,
as he was bound to fail, and inflicted the
gravest financial losses on the company. But
what stands as most extraordinary is the
fact that soon after one of the members of the
board appear to have been either completely
ignorant of these transactions or to have been
deliberately misinformed as to the conse-
quences they might entail. Not to mince
things, something like a conspiracy seems to
have been on foot to prevent one at least of
the members of the board, whose qualifications
were technical rather than financial, from
gathering any information as to the actual
situation of the company. The fact that the printed
balance sheets differed from those preserved
among the records of the company would
appear to imply that the auditors who were
paid to safeguard the interests of share-
holders accepted the figures submitted to them
without sufficient scrutiny, or were the
victims of an ingenious system of con-
cealment that proved as successful in their
case as in that of the directors whom we
have already mentioned. As for the moral
of the whole business, that is so painfully
obvious that we will not inflict it on our
readers.

Calendar of Coming Events.

October.

Sat. 7 ALEXANDRIA.

Alex. Swimming Club. 3rd Annual

Aquatique Sports. New Grawing

Dock. Gabbari. 8 p.m.

S. S. Casino. Telepathy

Demonstration. 9.30 p.m.

Max. Prince's Restaurant des Bains

Romanian orchestra, every after-

noon. Sundays, morning.

Winder Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to

11.30 p.m. every day.

Albania.—Albanian company. 9.15 p.m.

Crown Casino. Ibrahimish. 9.30 p.m.

Alex. Swimming Club. 50 Yds. Junior.

100 yds. Sessions' Championships.

Customs 23. 8 p.m.

B. R. O. Mustapha Pasha Range.

Practice and Cup Competition.

8 p.m.

CAIRO.

Ezbeki Thrafa. French Operetta

Company. 9.15 p.m.

Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.

Alazar Parisien. 9.30 p.m.

Ezbeki Gardens. Performance by

British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Ezbeki Gardens. Performance by

British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.

Cairo Musical and Dramatic Society.

Concert in aid of Calabrian Victims.

Distinguished Patronage.

CANAL TRAFFIC

SHIPS ENTER TO-DAY.

PORT SAID, October 6.
The mail boats will enter the Canal to-morrow and pass the Chatham on Sunday. (Hawes)

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

IRREGULARITIES AND WASTE OF FUNDS.

NEW YORK, October 6.
The investigation which is being made into the management of the Insurance Companies is leading every day to the discovery of fresh irregularities and waste of funds. (Reuter)

MR. TAFT IN JAPAN.

IMPORTANT UNDERSTANDING WITH U. S. A.

TOKIO, October 6.
The semi-official "Kokumin" says that on the occasion of Mr. Taft's voyage to Japan the latter concluded an important understanding with the United States, in consequence of Japan's explicit disavowal of any designs whatever upon the Philippines. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 6.
The Minister of the Interior has ordered the local authorities to abstain from interference with the forthcoming elections to the National Assembly. (Reuter)

THE REICHSRATH.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

VIENNA, October 6.
The Reichsrath has rejected the resolutions for universal suffrage. (Hawes)

BRITISH SQUADRON AT KOBE.

KOBE, October 6.
The British China Squadron has arrived here. (Reuter)

STRIKES IN LIVONIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 6.
Strikes and pillaging continue in the Livonia province. (Hawes)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

NEW STEAMER PURCHASED.

BERLIN, October 6.
The Hamburg-Amerika Line has purchased the Union Castle steamer, Scot, which has been re-named the Ocean. This steamer will make one of an express service between Naples and Alexandria, in connection with the Berlin express. (Reuter)

ROMAN ATHLETIC MEETING.

ROME, October 6.
A great athletic meeting is taking place in the Vatican gardens under the patronage of the Pope, who warmly approves of sports. (R.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Sir Vincent Corbett, the Financial Adviser, will arrive at Alexandria on Monday from Marseilles by the North German Lloyd S.S. Schleswig.

Lord Hindlip is shortly expected in Cairo on his way to British East Africa. His lordship is going on a six months' visit to that country in connection with the financial scheme which he started in the Protectorate last year. Lord Hindlip is accompanied by Lady Hindlip.

Mr. Harrison, general manager of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, is expected to arrive in Egypt towards the end of this month.

Mr. Bache is expected back in Cairo with his family, on Monday.

Mr. David Longworth left Cairo for Nairobi yesterday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CAIRO

Services—{ 10.30 a.m.
6 p.m.
Beginning Sunday, 8th October.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE BRINDISI MAIL will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, on Tuesday at 8.30 a.m.

ETHYAN AND OWNERSLESS DOGS found in the Kobsa district during to-morrow night and at dawn of the 9th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

THE BANK OF ABYSSINIA.—The first meeting of the directors of the above banks will be held at Cairo next week. As has been reported Mr. McGillivray is to be appointed governor of the Bank of Abyssinia, and will proceed to Adis Ababa to take up his new duties in about two months' time.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st of January to the 5th of October, 824,306 tons of coal were imported into Egypt. Wales sent 443,720; Newcastle 194,872; S. O. Lard 98,117; Yarmouth 56,574, and other places 31,503 tons during the corresponding period of 1904, 79,363 tons were received.

FOUNDED DROWNED.—A corpse of a native lad aged 12, which was not identified, was found floating in the Mihmudieh canal yesterday, and on being taken out of the water was removed to the hospital for medical examination. Inquiries are being made in the hope of identifying the body.

NEW OTTOMAN MEDAL.—In accordance with the Sultan's desire the Ottoman Government will strike a new medal, which will be called the "Yemen Medal". The new medal is to be conferred upon the soldiers who distinguished themselves in suppressing the Yemen rebellion.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A woman of the name of Maria Rato, 25 years of age, was burning a kettle on a gas stove on the 5th inst., when the flame caught her clothes. The flimsy material immediately flared up and the unfortunate woman received terrible burns from which she died very shortly after.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The Della Guardia Dramatic company will stage *Maison de Poupe* at this evening's performance and a matinee will be given to-morrow, commencing at 4 p.m., for which *I Fourchambault* is billed. To-morrow evening there will be a performance, it being the eve of the Jewish Day of Atonement.

AFFRAY AT MERSINEL.—A quarrel took place yesterday at Mersinel between Alexander Khakopulos, a Greek carpenter aged 30, and Sad Iman, a native cabdriver aged 20, in which the former stabbed the latter with a knife in the right hand. The man's hand was badly wounded and he was taken to the hospital, where he will be detained until recovered.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—The demonstration of teletypes, thought-reading, and auto-suggestion by Professor Bellini will take the place of the usual small dances at the San Stefano Casino this evening. Subscribers will be admitted free, non-subscribers will be charged P.T. 10. The Bracile orchestra will play as usual to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

A MINDFUL DEATH.—A London contemporary announces that a cow in Sullivan County, U.S.A., has just joined the majority in a painful circumstance. Wandering into a kitchen, the picklish cattler found an old umbrella and several cakes of yeast, all of which it proceeded to swallow. The subsequent fermenting of the yeast opened the umbrellas, and the beast died in great agony.

RUMOURED HOTEL AMALOAMATION.—A rumour is current that on the return of Mr. Nungovich Bey a proposal will be submitted to the shareholders of the Nungovich Hotels Co. and the Upper Egypt Hotels, for the amalgamation of the two companies under one directorate. It is reported on the Cairo bourse that the recent appearance in the shares of these companies is due to this reason.

THE SELECTION OF A GRAND MUSFI.—We learn that the Council of Ministers at the meeting on Monday will select two sheikhs, whose names will be submitted to H. H. the Khedive for the post of Grand Mufti of Egypt. There is much speculation as to who will be appointed to that important position in the Mohamedan world, but, our reliable readers have not to wait much longer now to know whether their own choice has been selected.

BARTHÉ CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would draw the attention of manufacturers and merchants to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, which was formed in 1896 with the sole object of assisting British trade in this country. The services of the Chamber are always at the disposal of any member, desiring information on trade matters, generally, including the question of appointing suitable agents. As no fee is charged for such advice, it is obviously in the interests of all British traders here to become members, especially when it is remembered that the annual subscription is the nominal sum of £1. The latter payment also includes a copy of the monthly journal issued by the Chamber. Home envoys can obtain further particulars from our London office, 86 New Broad-street, which acts as agents to the Chamber.

THE CAIRO "ZOO."

REPORT FOR 1904.

The sixth annual report by the director of the Ghizah Zoological Gardens affords most interesting reading. It seems to be complete in every detail, even to the point that "one Egyptian pound (L.E. 1) equals £1,06,612, and 25 francs and 92 centimes." We may be sure that after the provision shown in this matter we may rely upon the other statements in the report being equally exact.

Passing over the details as to the staff, which seems to be sooted with a view to complete efficiency, not only as regard the animals, but also for the upkeep of the ornamental grounds, we notice that the number of visitors shows a steady increase year after year. There was a slight falling off in 1902 in consequence, no doubt, of the bad season that year, but with this exception the increase has been steady, and whereas in 1899 the number of visitors was 45,567, in 1901 it was 64,711, the gate receipts amounting to £1,188,150. December, February, and March were the months that brought in the most visitors and gate money. June and August being those in which the gardens were least frequented. The accounts for the year showed a useful credit balance of £1,189,846, an increase of £1,000,000 on the previous year's figures, although rather considerable new building, joining and repairing work had to be undertaken. The result shows clearly enough that the present director's administration is not by any means confined to administration and natural history.

Deaths among the animals, birds and reptiles—not including in the casualty list the results of the raids of foxes, wild cat, etc. or purely accidental fatalities—totalled 267 against 235 in the previous year; the winter months November and December, which were marked by outbreaks of influenza and dengue among humans, being at Cairo, being exceptionally severe. There were some important departures and deaths to chronicle. Lord Kitchener's giraffe dying, and the two Indian elephants being sent off to Europe; while the champion presented by the Sirdar, which has since unfortunately died, the pair of zebras, the sacred shrew and sacred ibis, and the piraha, and other animals from the Sudan all deserve mention among the numerous new arrivals. The note on the aquaria is most interesting, containing, as it does, evidence of close personal observation of the various species of Nile fish kept in captivity there, and Dr. Franz Werner of the University of Vienna has sent a list of the gnathopods and kindred insects to be found in the gardens which, should interest entomologists.

THE KHEDIVE.

H. H. the Khedive has graciously consented to open the Mauanah Agricultural show on Friday, the 27th inst., and during his stay will be the guest of the Municipality.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

RECEPTION OF BUELOW'S STATEMENTS
(From Our London Correspondent)
(By Telegraph)

London, Friday.

The Paris Press shows a bitter unanimity in its reception of the proposals of Prince Buelow as to the Franco-German alliance. Even a rapprochement between France and Germany, if it is declared, is highly disfavored by the French people, which has not forgotten the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. Any attempt to reduce France to the position of a submissive ally of the German Empire is certainly doomed to fail. The French press is strongly opposed to the proposal for a force or diplomatic mission to be employed. Prince Buelow's suggestions, in whatever form they may have been conceived, are really declared to be as useless as they are provocative. "They add insult to injury," said the opinion of the general French public.

THE SUCRERIES.

Sir William Willcocks leaves to-day for Upper Egypt, where he will visit the Sucreries Co.'s factories and will be followed later by M. Fournier and Sampolo, whose report will be given to the public on the 15th inst. On their return from Upper Egypt they will make up a report in combination with Sir William Willcocks, which will state the exact condition and value of the factories.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.

Nothing is known at the offices of the Credit Foncier in Cairo regarding the rumour held by some of the local papers of the retirement of Mr. Beyreri, the managing director. On the contrary in the last letter received from this gentleman, who is now in Paris, he mentions his intention of returning to the end of his term of office to his post.

We may add that on the death of his wife a few months back Mr. Beyreri wished to resign but was requested to reconsider his decision, and, on the solicitation of his colleagues on the board, he decided to retain his appointment.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

There will be an extra regatta held in honor of the visit of H. H. the Khedive to the yacht club. The weekly regatta will be continued as usual.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner *Ramsey* sailed from Malta yesterday afternoon and is due at Alexandria on Tuesday with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

SHIPS ENTER THE CANAL

(From Our Correspondent).

Sunday, Friday.

Till this morning at 8 o'clock, 42 vessels were anchored in the Suez roads, and the first steamer to enter the Canal was the S.S. Clan Ogilvy, which proceeded at 10 a.m., and was subsequently followed by 10 more vessels. Some of the remaining steamers will enter to-morrow morning, and the next divisions on Sunday and Monday. The S.S. Durban Castle will enter the canal with the fourth division of steamers, and some of the members of the British Association have returned to Suez from Cairo.

THE S.S. NUBIA.

The Anchor liner *Nubia*, which isabor at the Ras Shobak in the Suez Gulf, is expected to be refloated shortly. The Khedivial mail is being taken to Alexandria. The mail and passengers are taking on board from the stranded vessel, and up to now over 1,200 tons have been discharged. The coastguard cruiser *Noor el Islam* is standing by the *Nubia* guarding the coast for fear of the Bedouins pillaging the cargo.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From Another Correspondent).

Port Tewfik, Thursday.

As I telephoned you yesterday the Durban Castle, one of the famous Castle liners, arrived here with the members of the British Association on board, in all about 200 persons. Many of the members were visiting Egypt for the first time and were very eager to have a few days to be home by the 18th inst. as they have engagements to fulfil at Oxford and Cambridge, the term commencing soon, and should the canal remain blocked they intend going via Marseilles by the M.M. mail boat from Alexandria.

THE BLOCK AT SUEZ.

The block in the canal traffic is beginning to show at this end. There are now over 40 large steamers in the bay including several liners, notably the P. & O. German mail, Dutch mail, Spanish mail from Marseilles, Bibby liner, three Cunard liners, Durban Castle and many other regular traders, but there is still plenty of room for the mail packet, which can easily accommodate 1,000 or upward. Strangers arriving at night generally anchor far off as they are unable to find their way to a good anchorage without daylight. The bay has a very fine appearance at night when all the ships are lit up and many residents take a trip round the ships in a steam launch in the cool of the evening.

Official notice was given yesterday that traffic was to be resumed but was cancelled in the evening, and it is now rumoured that no movement will take place here till Sunday as the ships in Port Said will come through first so as to avoid much crossing in the canal and consequent danger of colliding.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS

THE ANGO JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

"TIMES."

Reasonable confidence was felt in this country that the extension of our alliance with Japan would be as welcome to the subjects of the Mikado as it is to the subjects of King Edward VII. Our congratulations on this head have been abundantly justified. In Japan, as in England, the sure instinct of the people recognises that this is a national question, and Ministers receive the cordial congratulations of their opponents, no less than of their supporters, upon the great service they have rendered to their country. The spirits of the capital, which had been depressed and gloomy since the publication of the terms of peace, rose at once when the conditions of the new alliance were made known, and many of the larger buildings were illuminated the following night. The majority of the leading newspapers are loud in their praise of the "Asahi," a fierce critic of the Portsmouth armistice, describing it as "the greatest diplomatic achievement of modern times."

The business and commercial classes, it is worth observing, are particularly pleased, and prices advanced considerably on the Tokio Bourse yesterday. This is strong evidence that they agree with us, with our own statesmen, and with distinguished opinion in Europe and in America, in regarding the new treaty as a guarantee of peace.

"TELEGRAPH."

It is exceedingly gratifying to find with what unanimity the text of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty has been received in this country. The alliance between Great Britain and Japan has become, as we said yesterday, a cardinal and firmly-established principle of British foreign policy, which is accepted without question by both political parties. Whatever Government may be in office during the next ten years, on that point there will be no change. Whatever fluctuations may take place in other directions, British policy with respect to the Far East is sure. The course has been laid for a long, long run.

The Paris newspapers comment upon it without a trace of annoyance. They see, of course, clearly enough the predominant position which Great Britain and Japan assume by means of this Treaty, but they recognise that it is essentially pacific in character, that it conveys no menace to established French interests in Indo-China, and guarantees through-out China and Korea equal commercial opportunities for all nations.

"MORNING POST."

For the people of Great Britain this Treaty means that they now must without delay face the question of military organisation. Great Britain has given her word. She must be ready to make it good, and when the question of national organisation for war has been treated, as it must be, it must be treated as the first and most pressing of British duties, and therefore of British standard.

"STANDARD."

We do not pretend that Great Britain and Japan, in making this Treaty, had any other object than the protection of their common and respective interests. Incidentally, however, it does safeguard the rights of every other Power in Asia. It makes for the security of the French possessions in Indo-China. It leaves the German tenors in the Far East unaffected, while it has no bearing on the possible ambitions of the Berlin Government in Asia Minor. It affords no menace to Russia so long as she respects the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth. It restores to China the Provinces which she had lost, and gives her the opportunity of developing her vast internal resources.

"DAILY NEWS."

The more the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is examined, the more obvious it is to those who interpret its author as to its meaning, and the stranger does it seem that so many Liberal journals should abandon or qualify their right of criticism. The idea that we should close our eyes to the foreign policy of this Government and open them only to its domestic and Colonial action does not strike us as a coherent attitude.

Do not consider this Treaty to be in the line of the Anglo-French entente, though it admits that it bears less severely on that instrument than on our general relations with the European world. It is the ground that it calls for close scrutiny. The country is bound, and cannot repudiate it. But it is the Liberal not the Tory Party which will be charged with its interpretation, and we do not at all like the way in which Liberal journals swallow what the jargon of the day calls the "accomplished fact" in foreign affairs, and so tend to the hands of their statesmen. We have no right to treat this revolutionary document as if it were a mere diplomatic arrangement. It is a matter of grave significance in the moral and political history of the world.

"EVENING STANDARD."

It is a treaty which makes for the peace of the world, its motive being defence and not

defence. We have one thing to fear from it, however, and that is a relapse into false security. If they know that the status quo as to naval power will be ready at our cry—persuades us to make one single effort to keep our own Navy the efficient, both in quantity and quality, if the knowledge that the conquering army of our ally will assist our deficiencies leads us to halt in the effort to render the British Army a perfect weapon, then the new treaty will be one of the worst ever forged for the ultimate benefit of our country. Let us hope its effect will be to spur us on to a higher state of efficiency.

"GLOBE."

The present Government, and Lord Lansdowne in particular, have shown wide of view and true courage combined with statesmanship in recognising that the day of British isolation in the East is past, and that the Asiatic question must be considered and treated as a whole.

Asiatic politics have undergone a complete revolution in the last quarter of a century, and to have remained blind to the march of events would mean the loss of our Eastern Empire.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

How do we stand after the conclusion of this treaty? We agree with our part nothing is changed by the Treaty except that we hope it may enable us to get rid of scars which were always greatly exaggerated, and give us a breathing-space in which, without any disloyalty to our ally, we may come to a settlement about Asiatic questions with Russia. If we were really of opinion that the natural line of Russian advance was towards India we should have very grave doubts indeed about a treaty which led us to rely upon an alliance which may be temporary, with Japan or any other Power. Since we are not of that opinion, we hope the alliance may help to get rid of the imminent threats and dangers on the one side or the other, which were so great an annoyance to both countries, and thus clear the ground for a definite protocol of interests of a far more permanent character.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

It is impossible to be enthusiastic about the Treaty as an instrument of peace, because we fail to see where lay the measure of peace which it is supposed to ward off. But the Treaty will be argued, constitutes the principle of the "open door." But who was likely to close it? In China, at all events, the United States are as keen as we about the "open door," yet those laud best who fought for the moment, but those laud best who fought for the alliance with Japan necessary.

"TRIBUNE."

It is apparent that when engaged with the publication of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the British Government was particularly pre-occupied with discrediting Russian disquietude. Lord Lansdowne's letter to Sir C. Hardinge shows the importance attached to this. Russia should receive this mark of consideration with satisfaction. England and Russia can arrive at an understanding, as have Russia and Japan, and France and Germany.

"DEBATE."

M. Roërt de Caix, writing in the "Debate," suggests that the Russians themselves may have reasons for contemplating the new treaty with more philosophy than they seemed to regard it at first. For them its effects will be mitigated by time. Even the elasticity of the treaty itself seems calculated to prove favorable to them.

"THE 'ÉCOLE DE PARIS'."

There is no doubt that this Treaty between England and Japan had a great deal to do with the moderation of the Japanese Peace Plan, particularly at Portsmouth. Neither Russia nor France has made any objection to this Alliance, which will no doubt be well received by all the Powers, to whom it assures an open door in China as well as Korea.

"PIOARIO."

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is becoming, whether we like it or not, the pivot of the world's policy. What Japan gains by it is enormous, and Great Britain, supported by the alliance with Japan, shows what confidence she has in the scope and in the future of this political combination. She neglects Wei-hai-wei, and comes down to Singapore. She reduces her Far Eastern Fleet in order to keep in Europe, where decisive trials of strength are being fought, the whole of her naval power; she affirms her right to take every measure which she may consider necessary for the defence of her Indian frontier. And victorious Nippon subordinates to this principle, knowing well how much farther this engagement may take her. All this is very definite and very clear, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance may take as its symbol the Scottish thistle. Who ever rubs against it will be pricked. But nobody in the world is rich enough in strength and energy to risk such a dangerous venture.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is also essentially directed against no one.

"JOURNAL" (Paris).

The advantage of the combination are, it is true, brilliant enough to justify an exception. The Asiatic expansion of all the European Powers is confined; Germany is stopped at Kiao-chau, Russia on the way to the Persian Gulf, the progress of Japan is restricted. The

power of this young people which has just asserted itself as the arbiter of the Far East is placed at the political service of Great Britain. And this is provided for ten years to come, it is truly a master-stroke that British diplomacy has played. The Continental Powers are only to baffle a situation of fact and to wait. Alliances are not eternal. Japan will doubtless one day understand that she has another part to play than to put her forces at the exclusive disposal of British policy.

"GAULS."

Lord Lansdowne's Note to the Russian Government is somewhat ironical, as the Anglo-Japanese Agreement anticipates any eventual inclination on the part of Russia to an active policy, notably as regards the Indian front. Still, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is certainly defensive, and it specifies the maintenance of the status quo in the Far East. In this respect it constitutes a guarantee which should be emphasised.

"REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."

Public opinion in Europe has received the Anglo-Japanese Treaty as a favorable manifesto, placing nearly half Asia under the tutelage of the allies, and laying down the complete solidarity of British and Japanese interests established by the alliance, and also the complete solidarity existing between the two countries concerning the material defense of these interests. The journal observes amicably as either of the Powers interested in Asia has at its disposal forces capable of counterbalancing those possessed by the allies acting in concert, none will protest, and it only remains to be seen how long these Powers will find such an international arm to their liking.

"JU-JU SHIMPO" (Tokio).

The "Ju-Ju Shimpo" expresses unqualified satisfaction, and, in spite of severe criticism of the peace terms, declares its warm appreciation of the Japanese Cabinet's success in attaining so powerful an Alliance.

"COTOGNO GAZETTE."

The maintenance of the status quo in Eastern Asia and the principle of the open door will be cordially welcomed by the Powers as being in every way justifiable. The preservation of the integrity of China is the best means of avoiding disputes which might arise out of attempts to obtain special advantages in that country. The Alliance furnishes a solemn guarantee for tranquility in the Far East and for peaceful rivalry in commerce and navigation. Germany has so often given proof of her strong desire to follow the path that when the Japanese Minister informed him of the contents of the Alliance Treaty, the Imperial Chancellor was able to express himself just in this sense with regard to the aims of the Alliance.

"POSS."

Great Britain, in concluding an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, undoubtedly adopted an anti-European policy. We cannot conceal our fear that the ultimate aims of British policy are incompatible with those which Germany pursues in the interests of our Fatherland. It cannot be denied that the whole trend of British policy is anti-German in character.

"BERLINER TAIGELBLATT."

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty is a menace to the interests of all the European countries. A coalition of Powers whose Asiatic interests are threatened will now necessarily come into existence to counteract the effects of the alliance.

"NATIONAL ZEITUNG."

Germany has no reason to be disturbed at the alliance which insures the open door. Germany's steadfast aim in the Far East is to drive the whole world into the camp of her enemies. England and Japan have the upper hand for the moment, but those laud best who fought for the alliance with Japan necessary.

"VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG."

Germany has only economic aims in Shantung; therefore her position there is not impeded by the alliance.

"PETERBURGSKAIA GAZETA."

The "Peterburgskia Gazette" says it would be wise for Russia to express danger at the vigour and astuteness of British and Japanese diplomats in defending their interests and that looking at the matter calmly, Russia would rather imitate the good example set by Great Britain as Japan and create a political combination capable of acting as a counterpoise to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and based upon the community of interests of Russia, France, and Germany in the Far East.

"PETERSBURGSKY LISTOK."

The "Petersburgsk Listok" points out that Russia is under the necessity of accepting the new treaty with resignation, but that she can at the same time adopt such measures as will render the alliance in practice a dead letter.

"NOVYE VENKI."

The "Novye Vnny" considers that the effect of the Treaty is the complete destruction of the political balance in Asia, to the detriment of the political balance of the world, and to the detriment of all other Powers having interests in Asia, inasmuch as if the text of the Treaty does not contain direct threats, they are to be found in the spirit of the Alliance.

This state of affairs, the journal says, can only be terminated by a political combination of the Powers affected. Thus if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is becoming, whether we like it or not, the pivot of the world's policy. What Japan gains by it is enormous, and Great Britain, supported by the alliance with Japan, shows what confidence she has in the scope and in the future of this political combination. She neglects Wei-hai-wei, and comes down to Singapore. She reduces her Far Eastern Fleet in order to keep in Europe, where decisive trials of strength are being fought, the whole of her naval power; she affirms her right to take every measure which she may consider necessary for the defence of her Indian frontier. And victorious Nippon subordinates to this principle, knowing well how much farther this engagement may take her. All this is very definite and very clear, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance may take as its symbol the Scottish thistle. Who ever rubs against it will be pricked. But nobody in the world is rich enough in strength and energy to risk such a dangerous venture.

This state of affairs, the journal says, can only be terminated by a political combination of the Powers affected. Thus if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is also essentially directed against no one.

"JOURNAL" (Paris).

The advantage of the combination are, it is true, brilliant enough to justify an exception. The Asiatic expansion of all the European Powers is confined; Germany is stopped at Kiao-chau, Russia on the way to the Persian Gulf, the progress of Japan is restricted. The

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, September 30.

Not often is a more disheartening report furnished by any high official than that just presented by Colonel Munro, the Commandant of the School of Musketry. It conclusively demonstrates that, instead of making progress in marksmanship, the British soldier, whether Regular, Militiaman, or Yeoman, is becoming a worse and worse shot, even at the bayonet. Why this lamentable deterioration of skill should have come to pass should be immediately and closely investigated by the Army Council, with a view to preventing some effective remedy. Of the Regulars, Colonel Munro reports, after making due allowance for the difference consequent on the new system of marking, that the shooting is the reverse of satisfactory, the percentage of third-class shots being unduly high. In the Militia, the same grave evils are in evidence, while the Volunteers as a body remain uninstructed in snap-shooting, rapid fire, fire from behind cover, or at moving objects. As all of the practices are, it is anathematically stated, "essential elements in the training of the soldier"—no military man will dispute the dictum—it logically follows that the average Volunteer must be unfit for active service. That is, we are not aware, a hard saying, but it is Colonel Munro's pronouncement, and he would be the last man to unfairly disparage the citizen force. The only relief in the whole gloomy report is that the Yeomanary musketry record is "very high." But there is, unfortunately, the qualifying criticism that it would probably be largely lowered if the new system marking had been in use.

Our County Council might imitate with advantage the Socialist municipality of Brest, which has had the enterprise to admit free to the town theatre all electors on presentation of their elector's card. As the theatre is chiefly supported by the rates of the wealthier class, the scheme is understood to have been received with enthusiasm by the poor. We seem to be gradually getting back to the principle of "Panem et Circenses." Any County Council which adopted the policy of free musicals would be assured of a large Progressive majority at the next election, and municipal apathy would be a thing of the past.

Encouraging information is given as to the success of the steamboat service on Lake Victoria, which is proving a valuable feeder to the railway system. When one remembers the gloomy prediction of failure so freely expressed by the radical party in the House of Commons during the interminable discussions concerning the construction of the line, it is interesting to read of the "inrush of settlers and the improved traffic generally." So great is the rush that extra trains have run on the arrival of steamers at Mombasa, and we are told that in the near future a daily mixed train will be required between Mombasa and Nairobi.

The impending retirement of Sir Richard Holmes, the King's librarian at Windsor Castle, reminds one that the best informed of us is infallible. Some years ago Sir Richard was asked to write an authoritative life of Queen

upon which ultimate efficiency may be established.

It was held in the Lambeth County Court the other day that neither frequent intoxication nor the habit of driving about in hansomas, nor even the combination of the two luxurious practices, is evidence of means sufficient to justify an order against the Sybarite on a judgment summons. Both are evidence, undoubtedly, of the possession of a certain amount of pocket-money, since cabmen and hansom drivers will consent to allow credit and painfully rare. And it may be admitted that a man really ought not to frequent bars and hansomas if he cannot pay his debts. But at the same time it is a sound principle that a man's liability to income tax, for instance, cannot be estimated in direct proportion to the frequency and intensity of his alcoholic excitements. The old expressions "drunk as a lord" might seem to suggest an instinctive concession in the mind between artificial exhilaration and high degree; but there is the more democratic "drunk as a fiddler" to balance it. If any argument as to probable means were to be based on intoxication, quantitated as well as quantitative considerations would have to be taken into account—the question of champagne or rum, claret or beer; and even that might be fallacious.

The discontinuance of "Longman's Magazine" and the conversion of the "Leisure Hour" into a "complete story" publication are both regrettable events, if they signify that the taste for good and well-balanced reading catered for by those periodicals is on the decline. "Longman's" had an excellent tone but was perhaps unnecessarily quiet in its style and lacking in distinctive quality. The pale tint of its cover and some other features almost suggested that it had been modulated to the requirements of invalid readers. This does not apply, of course, to Mr. Andrew Lang's monthly censura, which no reader who knew his way amongst the magazines, would ever willingly miss. This rare contribution we may surely hope to see rearing its saucy head in some other quarter. The "Leisure Hour" appealed to a less literary class; but the most fadish need not have been ashamed to read it, for its scenes were most carefully written, and covered a wide field of interest. In this case the fashion and fancy-tinkering article has not doubt been too severe for older methods. One must sincerely deplore the misfortunes of periodicals which really contribute something to public culture and were free from tempestuous vulgarity, and success may be heartily wished to the "Leisure Hour" in its new guise.

Although it has been generally known for some months that the Government had decided to take over the Tsinping Pagan Docks at Singapore, the "Observer" supplied the other day some interesting information respecting the details. So far as can be judged, the whole arrangement proceeds on right lines, with the object of improving the port both for naval and commercial purposes. From a strategical point of view, its importance, both present and prospective, is hardly surpassed in the whole British Empire. Virtually commanding the shortest sea route from Europe and Southern Asia to China and the Far East, every year brings with it some augmentation of the shipping making use of the spacious and strongly fortified harbour. But it was the selection of Singapore as the meeting place for the commands of the Australian, China, and East Indian squadrons that invested it with such a new character as to render the substitution of a public for private control imperative. But there is one conditional reservation to this favourable pronouncement on the transfer; it should not, and must not, be made an excuse for neglecting Wei-hai-Wei. That port occupies an entirely different strategical position and must always do, whatever may be taken in hand at Singapore. It is absolutely essential for England to own a naval harbour on the Pechili Gulf, and the duty rests on the Imperial Government to make the fullest use of its rights. There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to assume that the possession of Port Arthur by our ally dispensable for a spot specially equipped for the purpose, and with every possible accessory at hand, there are many occasions on which it is not only desirable but necessary for more rough-and-ready methods to be adopted to meet an urgent need.

Mr. Wyndham, who seems happily restored to working health, laid before his constituents the other night three concise principles of Conservative policy. One is that "rates and taxes must not be too heavy, and must be equitably distributed"; the second, that we must resume our power of "countering" the blow of hostile tariffs; and the third, that "imperial defence" must be organised, intelligent, and earnest foresight. A party which seriously applies itself to the attack of these three objects might reasonably be recognised by the world as having grasped the essentials of sound statemanship. In a political struggle the real problems of nation are often too easily obscured by the prevailing cast of mind, and Ministers must not expect too much or general recognition of their efforts. But Mr. Balfour's Cabinet will have the credit at any rate of having brought these interests before public attention with an insistence that is quite a new departure among English political circles, and they have laid the foundation

The greatest problem of the year, and one which increases daily in urgency as the winter approaches, is that of dealing with the exceptional distress caused by lack of employment. And of the solutions which have been offered none is more practical or more instinct with the elements of permanent success than the scheme of General Booth, of which we already know the outlines, and which he expounds at some length in the current number of the

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ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

Alexandria, VENDREDI à MINUIT le 6 Octobre 1905.

No. 1,043

COTON

Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS			TOTAL	STOCK
	Anglaisiers	Centrafr.	Estat. U.S.A.		
Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
148,461	7,537	32,450	4,997	37,392	515
158,513	8,948	32,450	8,701	350	15,333
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	24,435	17,775	133,441	16,916	126,411
Même époque 1904	414,793	20,813	159,583	23,790	5,186
Y compris stock au 1er Septembre 1905	Cantars 346,000				
*au 1er Septembre 1904 Cantars 409,000					

Arrivages	GRAINES DE COTON			TOURTEAUX	STOCK
	Anglaisiers	Centrafr.	TOTAL		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes
90,926	71,729	—	71,729	1,197	3,108
Même semaine 1904...	64,476	—	17	32,980	5,509
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	175,118	23	250,885	1,071	7,304
Même époque 1904...	244,951	23	283,536	8,748	7,211
Le stock au 1er Septembre 1905 était d'Ardebs 948,400 et au	1er Septembre 1904 d'Ardebs 247,597				

Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS			STOCK	Arrivages	Export.
	Anglaisiers	Centrafr.	TOTAL			
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
9,187	—	2,922	8,898	11,820	256,707	—
Même semaine 1904...	4,801	—	64,349	29,504	98,515	—
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	106,809	—	122,331	53,505	175,587	—
Même époque 1904...	364,492	942	122,331	—	—	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs 48,000	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1904	Ardebs 47,100	—	—	—	—	—

Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS			STOCK	Arrivages	Export.
	Anglaisiers	Centrafr.	TOTAL			
Saldi	Balles	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
1,817	—	2,922	8,898	11,820	256,707	—
Même semaine 1904...	—	—	—	—	34,067	25,959
Depuis 1er Avril 1905	106,809	—	122,331	53,505	—	560
Même époque 1904...	364,492	942	122,331	—	—	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs 48,000	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er Avril 1904	Ardebs 47,100	—	—	—	—	—

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